A

REVIEW

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ENGLISH NATION.

Saturday, April 20. 1706.

N my last, I brought the short Genealogy of this new Cry of the Churches Danger, down to its Monstrous Birth, and told you it was born of two Mothers, Pride and Coveteousness——The first founded on the loss of the Occasional Bill, in which the Party had flatter'd themselves with hopes, of gratifying their Lust of Pride, in setting the Foot of the Eccless aftick Tyranny upon the Neck of their Brethren, and recovering that Power of Persecution, which at the same time, in the very Preamble to that Law, they own'd to be contrary to the Principles of the Christian Religion, and the Dostrine of the Clurch of England; and it was no wonder to see their Pride cover'd with a Disguise; the Preposterous part of it consisted in the Disguise, being form'd of

fuch diaterials, that the lafety of a Church should consist of what was contrary to the Principles of the Christian Religion, and the Church be in Danger, because she was restrain'd from asting against her own Dostrine; the Queen and the Bishops betwen'd against the Church, because they will not make use of those Weapons, Jesus Christ mever put into their Hands, and render their Prastice inconsistent, not only with the Profession of the Church, but inconsistent with the Christian Religion it self—

Thus one of the Mothers of this Fury was the Pride of the Party, impregnated and sermented by the Distaster which beful them, in the Loss of their Occasional Bill, and the Disappointment they received in their Persecution-hopes, in the Fire of whose Zeal this Salamander appeared.

and they form'd a Notion empty like their own Vanity, that because the Diffenters must not be pull'd down, therefore the

Church muft.

But this new Hobgobling, had another and more genuine Original than this; a true Natural Mother, whose very Name is seen in the Countenance of its Off-spring, and this is Coveteousness, founded in the loss of the sweet Morsel of publick Administration, from the Pinnacle of which, their own Preposterous Conduct had precipitated them———And it was the most specious pretence that they thought could be form'd, that shele. Gentlemens sall portended the fall of the Church.

Were I to take the det liberty here; to descend to the particulars and Persons, upon which these People ground their Clamour, and the sorry ridiculous shirts they are driven to, to join the Church and their Ministry into one body; that the fall of one, must Affast to pull down the other, it would make the World Laugh, not at the People we talk of only, but at the very Gentlemen the? Represent, as the only Pillars

and Supporters of the Church.

It cannot but divert the World a little, to let us upon telling Noles for the Church, among the Men of State, as if all the Gentlemen of the late Ministry had been Men of Red Letters, Men of Sanctity enough to be Canoniz'd; and every Gentleman had as much Religion in his Heart, as he had

Gods upon his Frontispiece.

What those happy days will be, when all our Men of Power, shall be Men of Piery, I cannot here enlarge upon; that Golden Age is yet to come; and I neither expect to Live to see it done, nor shall I the Party, the present chese Nations; but were not Comparisons Odious, I must tell the Party, the present felect Number, who aid the Queen by their heady Councile and Management in the publick Administration, without any personal Restection, are far more likely to support and defend the Church.

And let them take me which way they will, I think 'twill hold, whether is the Religion and Morah of the Gentlemen concern'd.

whole Character wertheless I am as tender of as I can, or in the Politicks, Secrecy, and Temper of their Management, in which, I think, 'tis plain there can be no Comparison.

But, to wave this part, methinks I would be glad to see a Reason, why the last Sett of Gentlemen in Trust should be supposed more likely to support and maintain the Church of England, than the present. If these Gentlemen can tell us, that the Treafure is not as puntically managed, and faithfully apply'd Now, as Then; or that my Lord G ... phis is degenerated from his wonted Probity, or debauch'd by the Party to fell the Church and the Nation, and flacken his intense Management of Affairs; If they can tell us, the Duke of N----file is not so faithful a Director of the Privy-Scal, nor fo Pious and Religious as the D... of B...... m, and therefore not fo likely to be anxiously concern'd for the Church; If the secret Disparches of the State, publick Intelligence and Direction of Ambaffadors be not equally manag'd as by the E ... of N m; Nor the Interest of the Protestant Religion and Church of Esgland as faithfully purfued in supporting the Casalans, as in refuting to Aid the Camifars; If Sir Cloude fly Shovel is not as forward to fight in Defence of the Church of England, as Sir G ... e R ... ke; and Sir Fohn Leake as fir to lead a Squadron as Admiral G . . . don; If any of these things can be alledg'd, perhaps the Church may be in some Danmer from the Queens thifting Hands in the Management

Let us come nearer into her Majefty's Family and Houshold, and when they charge Her Majefty, as they Notoriously have, with Abandoning and Deserting the Church, any Man that knows but the Outsides of things, would expect to find the Organs pull'd down in her Reyal Chappel, and a long Cloak in the Pulpir, instead of a Gown; how it is possible but by this time, and who but would have expected Daniel Burgess there, rather than the Bishop of Norwicks—Why, what do ye mean, Gentlemen, is this your Presbyssian Quiens?

Why all the Bishops and Chaplains, and Lens Preachers Officiated this Lens as before, and here is the same Establish'd Rellgion as ever! How can this be! What, the Queen a pulling down her own Profes'd Religion! Pray in the Church, and by the accufrom'd Liturgy, and all this while a pulling down the Church! For God's fake, Gentlemen, what do you make of the Queen? I hope your Manners won't permit you to call Her Majesty Hypocrite, at least your Policy should Protest you from it, lest your own Hypocrify appears in it, who pretend the fafety of the Church, when really 'cis the Offices and Preferments in Church and State, which is the Loss you refent, and which you pull'd your felves down from-

As to Changes in the Household, what can you pretend touches the Government there; was my L-d V--s a better Churchman than the E--- of K-t, Has Sir E---- more Religion or Honesty in him than Mr. C-r, or half so much Manners? Had his Royal Highness's former Council of the Admiralty better Judgment in Naval Affairs than the Present? and how many Enemies of the Church do you find in the Management of the Fleet? In all these Cases, unless better Charges are brought against the present Gentlemen that guide the State, your Cry of the Ghurches danger will appear the most senseless and ridiculous Sham that ever was put upon a Nation, and all my Wonder and Concern is, That the People of England should appear so receptive of Impressions from the outlides of things, as to be at all gain'd upon by these Artifices.

when Men of Character, and pretended Piety fet up to delude the poor People, it cannot be expected but fome will be decelv'd. whole Byes, however, when they come to be opened, furnish them with fach light, that they are the harden to be imposed upon

Nor do I believe these Gentlemen ever expected the Delution Could hold long; it was Calculated but for a Multi-oom-life, as it had a Mushroom-birth; and if it had held to the Election of the next Parliament, it had answered the end ____ but the covering was too thin, and the nakedness appear ed thro' the disguise; as soon as ever it was expos'd to the light, all Modeft men blufh'd at it, and some, even of its own Authors, touch'd with more Modery than their Fellows, and notable to run the length of their unbounded Party, came in and Terrify'd their Convertion—— The Buffiness failed. the Projected Sham had not the usual effect upon the Nation; the Parliament, Composed of a large Majority of the true Lovers both of the Church and the Nation, appeared fully fatisfy'd, that both might be preferv'd and fecur'd by Meafures very different from what those People drove at 1 and fill d with honest Resolutions, founded upon honest Principles, they met at the time appointed, viz. the 23d of Olober, where was the greatest appearance, perhaps that ever was known, the first day of the House coming together, and the greatest arugale and tryal of Skill between the Partys that ever happen'd, fince this unhappy Division; and of this and the occasion, I that go on in my next.

MISCELLANEA.

Did not think to have entred any further upon Examining the Brrors and Miftakes of News-writers, and Weekly Authors, but I cannot but take the liberty with the Auther of the Flying-Post, which, whether he, on call'd she Labour in wate: there are coffein or any body else will be pleased with me for, things reckeded up among the Lift of In-Lam not at present follicitous about.

But ignorance is often impos'd upon, and

I have been told formerly, thomas internal Impossibilities is never the Character of W. Man, and that therefore the Builden of wal ing a Negroe, is in the most vulgar acceptaci-

corrigibles, which in common Philosophy are inconfiftent with Human endeavours: among which, convincing Men of falfity, that Lye for a Party, is one of the most incongruous things in Nature: If there was an Hospit al for Lya-s, these Men would certainly be turn'd out among the Incurables, fince the Disease lies in their Interest, not in their Intellectuals.

Upon these Considerations, when Men tell us that the Proclamation in Scotland against Rebellion, is a Persecution for Conscience, when they tell us that Invading of Churches, keeping violent Poffession, and forcibly feizing the Keys, by Men who might have Toleration of Religion, but will neither take the Oath to the Civil Government, nor behave themselves peaceably under it, is a matter of Religion; there is no prevailing upon the Reason of these Men, because it is harden'd by the Delign they are upon, viz. fixing Prejudices in the Minds of the yulgar, and Polishing their own Consciences against Demonstration.

From hence I cannot but reprove the Author of the Flying-Post, for pretending to vindicate the Government of Scotland, by talking to Men whose Faces are burnish'd to a flated hardness, and think the only Advice to be given to the Clergy of Scotland. is what they once had the happyness to have from their Sovereign, if God had given them the Grace to make use of it, viz. to live Peaceably under the Government, which might imply, to any bodies thinking, that they should not intrude upon the Churches. and seize upon them in meer Relistance to the Civil Authority. But submitting to the Establish'd Authority, live as becomes them, in which, in spight of Clamour, 'tis evident they have not only been Tolerated in Wor-

dience, or changing their Opinions. We all know why these People Publish these things, and to what Juncture they are Calculated; 'tis evident how much they apprehended the Union of the two Kingdoms,

thip, but admitted to keep their Churches,

without renouncing their Episcopal Obedi-

which they would never have, without the pulling down the Religious Establishment of Scotland. If Toleration was what they wanted there, 'tis plain a Union will secure it, but they abhor to receive that Grace, which in their Principles they abhor to give : I would therefore recommend it to the Author of the Flying-Post, not to think it worth his while to defend open Publick Truth, against meer Clamour and Party Noise, which is, Especially confidering the Instruments those People work with, a meer piece of Emptyness and infignificant Labour, lince nothing but afferting upon groundless Uucertainties, can support a Cause, which Truth cannot defend.

Let them go on, the Forndation on which the Establishment of both Kingdoms is built, is too firm for all the Power of this Parry to hake; they are deserted of Trush, of Imerest, of Friends, of Force, and of every thing but their Affurances, and there they must be lest free: this is an Age of Liberty, and they that will go to their Mafter must have leave, there

is no hindring them-

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